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## Extent of University Work for C.I.A.

## By JO THOMAS Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Despite three days of Congressional hearings, no one yet knows the degree to which some of the nation's most prominent universities were compromised in the Central Intelligence Agency's secret mind-control research in the 1950's and 1960's.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, said in Congressional testimony last August that the C.I.A. covertly sponsored research at 80 institutions, including 44 colleges and universities, from 1953 to 1963. The research was part of the project codenamed MK-ULTRA, which sought to control human behavior through such means as hypnosis, drugs and brainwashing.

The Senate Health Subcommittee, which wanted to hear the academicians' reaction, quietly invited the presidents of 20 institutions to testify at its hearings Sept. 20 and 21. Only one president accepted; he was not scheduled to testify because all the others declined, explaining that they had previous engagements.

The list of the 80 institutions given to Senate investigators is still classified, but each of those institutions has been notified separately by the C.I.A. that in some way, knowingly or unknowingly. It played host to C.I.A. research, and 26 colleges and universities have acknowledged this publicly.

## Research Varied

Inquiries at these institutions disclosed that C.I.A. research on campus varied from innocuous sociological surveys to ests aimed at finding better ways to administer drugs to unsuspecting subjects. The attitudes of current administrators knewise ran the gamut from outrage to addifference.

The passage of time, more than 20 years some cases; the C.I.A.'s secretiveness uring the project and the fragmentary ature of the records the C.I.A. has made vailable to universities have combined, most cases, to make a reconstruction f what happened difficult or impossible.

At many universities, money for these rojects was channeled through foundaons so that neither the university nor be professor doing the research knew true sponsor or purpose of the work. Ciological, cultural and anthropological udies were financed through the Society the Investigation of Human Ecology, ased at Cornell University, Biochemical and medical research was often financed rough the Geschickter Fund for Medical Search Inc., headed by Dr. Charles Gescickter, a Georgetown University paologist.

## Is Hard to Pin Down

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Sense of Injury

"I feel that I've been done an injury, personally, by the C.I.A.," said Dr. Anthony J. Wiener, who in 1937 received a \$12,000 grant from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. At that time Dr. Wiener was a guest at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Cen-

ter for International Studies; wi Herman Kahn, he later wrote th "The Year 2000."

"I would not have lent myself kind of deception, and I don't thir should have practiced any sort of tion on me," Dr. Wiener said.

When he first heard about the s Dr. Wiener said, he was lookin money with which to continue a of the social role of Soviet scia Twenty years later he learned the C.I.A. hoped to find out "what can be developed in spotting and ing such persons as potential age cruits" from his study.

"They made no attempt to poi in that direction," Dr. Wiener said I never gave them any material for fying potential defectors. That was interest at all."

7 Projects at Stanford

"We've been made guinea pigs, said Robert Freelen, director of g ment relations at Stanford, which tingly lent its name to seven C.I. search projects. These ranged from vey of the literature on human groups to a project that simply chairmoney to a psychiatrist, a member the Stanford clinical faculty, who is paid for such enterprises as a surthe ways in which criminals gave to the unsuspecting.

The Stanford projects were fin

either through foundations or the payments made directly to clinical functions, thus bypassing the univerself. Mr. Freelen said he was not sur

the university could guard agains in the future. "Obviously there's a to how much investigation you can'do on the sources of funds and their credibility," he said. "If they lie and you believe, I don't know how that problem gets solved."

Stanford has been making public every piece of information it can gather about its past involvement with the C.I.A.'s mind control research. It was the first institution with any major involvement in the program to do so, although the University of Denver, which hosted a small experiment in hypnosis, tracked down those details with vigor and made

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